FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue(page 606): FAMINE IN CHINA

COTTON GINNINGS IN EGYPT

It is estimated that 1,591,186 bales of 478 pounds net of cotton have been ginned in Egypt up to April 1 of this year, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Up to April 1 of last year 1,545,065 bales had been ginned. This season 488,886 bales were of the Sakellaridis variety as compared with 470,488 bales at the same time last year. Other varieties totaled 1,065,403 bales this season, an increase of 32,285 bales over last season's ginnings. Linters amounted to 36,897 bales so far this season, and 41,509 bales up to April 1 of last year.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market reacted somewhat during the week ended April 18 from the lower price levels of the two preceding weeks, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The current average price of heavy hogs at that market was $14.14 per 100 pounds, but still $1.35 below last year's figure. The Hamburg lard market, however, showed little change from recent weeks, and continued about $2.50 below a year ago. See table, page 599.

Prices in the British cured pork market were fairly steady during the week ended April 16, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. On the basis of Liverpool averages, however, Danish Wiltshires and Canadian green sides showed a tendency to weaken. The lard market was firm at the preceding weeks' levels, but about $1.60 under a year ago. See table, page 599.

The Bradford tops and yarn markets were firm around April 18, although the yarn market was quiet, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Macatee at Bradford. The strike makes it difficult to determine conditions in the piece goods market. It is estimated that for 400 firms approximately 75,000 operators are out of work, but that for 130 firms about 25,000 workers are continuing, either at the old rates or at the new reduced rates. In view of the Easter Holidays, no settlement is possible before April 28.

On the principal European butter markets, quotations continued during the week ended April 17 at about the same low level as in recent weeks. Copenhagen was equivalent to 27.1 cents, or 12 cents under 92 score in New York. Copenhagen is 20 per cent lower than a year ago and New York 17 per cent lower. Supplies in Europe from Southern Hemisphere sources are being very well maintained. See price table, page 599.

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat areas in 1930

The 1930 wheat acreage as reported by 15 countries remains unchanged at 131,882,000 acres against 132,368,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. The condition of the winter wheat crop in Poland as of April 1 was 109 per cent of the average condition reported as of that date during the years 1925-1929, compared with 100 per cent last year and 97 per cent in 1928. The condition of the winter crops in Rumania is reported to be excellent and favorable progress is being made with the spring sowings. See area table, page 594.

European growing conditions

Beneficial rains fell in western and central Europe and in the Mediterranean countries during the week ended April 17, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Precipitation was again light in the southeastern regions. Reports on the condition of the grain crops in European countries continue for the greater part to be favorable. The official Austrian reports show the crop condition in that country to be above average at the end of March and also above the condition at the same time last year. Private reports from France indicate a heavy weed growth.

Recent reports from the U.S.S.R. are less optimistic concerning the outlook for the 1930 grain campaign. There are indications that the plans for an increase in the spring acreage have not succeeded, especially on the peasant farms. The delayed sowing may also cause a decrease in yields. The deficient moisture supply in the Volga Region necessitates active pushing of the spring sowing campaign but up to the present time slow progress has been made. Conditions in North Caucasus are seemingly good and the weather conditions are favorable to the development of the spring crop. Present indications point to a rather poor crop in parts of the Volga region. Some rain fell during the early part of the week in the southern regions and parts of the central regions but the latter part of the week was generally clear. A report received by Mr. Steere from Algeria under the date of April 9 stated that conditions there are good due to the recent rains. Conditions in Tunis are also favorable except in the central and southern regions.

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Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 45 countries remains unchanged at 3,295,620,000 bushels, 14 per cent below the production of 3,824,101,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928. See Table, page 594.

Movement to market

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to April 12, 1930 were 123,436,000 bushels as compared with 132,235,000 bushels during the same period in 1928-29. The exports during the week ended April 12 were 808,000 bushels against 1,538,000 bushels during the previous week and 1,414,000 bushels during the week ended April 13, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in Canada on March 31, 1930 were 228,837,000 bushels against 245,962,000 bushels on March 31, 1929, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on April 10. Farm stocks were estimated at 45,524,000 bushels, 18,640,000 bushels less than a year ago and the lowest since March 31, 1925. The quality of the 1929 wheat crop was exceptionally high. The merchantable quantity was estimated at 98 per cent of the total crop of 299,520,000 or 292,478,000 bushels. After deducting seed and food requirements for four months, 170,837,000 bushels are available for export during the next four months or for carryover on July 31, 1930. The Dominion Bureau estimates the probable carryover on July 31 at 115,000,000 bushels as compared with 104,383,000 bushels on July 31, 1929.

European market conditions

European grain markets were generally quiet during the week except in Germany where the markets were firm and active in anticipation of further government protective measures, Mr. Steere reports. Rumors have been circulated that the Government intends to raise the tariff on wheat from 78 cents to 97 cents per bushel.

Farm stocks of wheat in Germany on March 15 were about the same as a year earlier despite a decrease of more than 18,000,000 bushels in the 1929 crop as compared with the 1928 crop. Stocks available for sale on March 15 were in excess of a year ago. Farm stocks of winter wheat were estimated at 29,300,000 bushels and spring wheat at 3,300,000 bushels as compared with 27,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 5,700,000 bushels of

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spring wheat on March 15, 1929. Stocks of winter wheat available for sale were 21,400,000 bushels against 16,500,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks of spring wheat available for sale were 2,600,000 bushels against 4,400,000 bushels on March 15, 1929.

United States wheat prices

On April 17 prices of May futures closed lower than those of a week earlier. Chicago and Kansas City prices were down about seven cents to 107 and 99 cents per bushel respectively. Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices were down about five cents to 106 and 110 cents per bushel, whereas Liverpool was down seven cents to 113 cents per bushel. Prices were 10 to 14 cents per bushel below the levels of a year ago in North American markets and at Liverpool. On April 16, however, Buenos Aires May futures at 106 cents per bushel were only four cents below their levels of a week before and only two cents below their level of a year earlier. This year's relatively higher prices at Buenos Aires as compared with North American and Liverpool prices presumably reflects the fact that supplies of wheat in Argentina are smaller this year than they were a year ago.

For the week ended April 4 cash prices at United States markets averaged higher than the previous week though they were about six cents below their level of a year previous. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City averaged 107 cents per bushel the week ended April 11 compared with 102 cents the week before and 114 cents a year earlier. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis increased four cents from 114 cents per bushel the week onded April 4 to 118 cents the following week, and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis increased two cents to 103 cents per bushel. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis and western white at Seattle remained unchanged as compared with their average for the previous week at 120 and 112 cents per bushel respectively.

The principal influence affecting wheat prices in the United States during the week ended April 17 appears to have been weather conditions in the hard winter wheat regions of the southwest. Prices have fluctuated from day to day largely with reports of expected rains or of damage due to drouth. At times, reports of large or small sales of North American wheat for export also appear to have had an effect upon market sentiment. It seems likely that weather conditions will continue to have an important influence until more definite information is available as to the outturn of the winter wheat crop in the United States.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 6	127	112	119	103	122	110	130	112	133	115	114	106
13	130	108	122	98	124	106	131	104	134	107	114	97
20	127	110	119	101	122	108	129	110	131	110	111	b/100
27	122	109	114	100	118	106	127	108	130	112	111	102
Apr. 3	118	114	111	105	115	113	124	115	128	116	109	104
10	121	114	114	106	118	111	125	115	130	120	106	110
17	117	107	110	99	115	106	123	110	127	113	108	106
24	113		105		111		120		122		106	
May 1	113		106		114		122		121		105	
8	104		96		103		111		114		96	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ Price is for March 20.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended.	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 28	117	114	118	112	136	125	126	100	138	118	121	107
Mar. 7	115	111	117	106	132	120	129	98	135	120	118	109
14	117	102	119	100	132	113	123	94	139	119	121	109
21	115	99	117	98	135	110	123	99	139	115	120	109
28	110	100	112	100	128	112	117	97	130	117	113	110
Apr. 4	109	103	110	102	129	114	---	101	130	120	117	112
11	112	108	114	107	130	118	118	103	130	120	117	112
18	112		113		133		---		128		118	
25	107		107		125		119		122		116	
May 2	107		107		128		112		118		115	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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Rye in 1930

The 1930 rye acreage as reported by 8 European countries remains at 21,868,000 acres, 0.1 per cent greater than in 1929. The condition of the winter rye crop in Poland as of April 1 was 116 per cent of the average condition as of that date for the years 1925-1929, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. The condition as of April 1, 1929 was 97 per cent of average, while on April 1, 1928 it was 91 per cent. Farm stocks of rye in Germany on March 15 were estimated at 98,300,000 bushels of which 50,700,000 bushels were available for sale, according to Mr. Steere. Farm stocks of rye on March 15, 1929 were 93,600,000 bushels, of which 45,000,000 bushels were available for sale. Tables on acreage and production are given on page 594.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1930 area sown to barley in 10 countries so far reported, which in 1929 represented more than 38 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, totals 27,521,000 acres, an increase of 6.7 per cent over the area sown by the same countries last year. The condition of winter barley in Poland as of April 1 was 103 per cent of the average condition at the beginning of April from 1925-1928, while the area sown is the largest within present boundaries. No condition was reported at that time last year. In Rumania the winter crop is reported as excellent with spring sowings making favorable progress. The condition of the new barley in North Africa, as well as in Palestine, is also now reported as favorable. See barley acreage table for 1930, page 597, and barley production summary for 1929, page 595.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 88,840,000 bushels, a decrease of 14.5 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended April 12 were one of the smallest weekly shipments for the last two years. See barley export table, page 596. Prices during that week declined slightly. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis dropped one cent to 57 cents per bushel, which was 8 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 597.

The total quantity of barley in Canada on March 31 was estimated at 44,854,000 bushels as compared with 49,223,000 bushels on March 31, 1929, the figures for 1930 comprising 23,323,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 21,308,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 223,000 bushels in transit by rail.

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The 21,308,000 bushels in farmers' hands this year represented 21 per cent of the total crop compared with 21 per cent of the total, or 29,034,000 bushels at the end of March last year. Of the total crop, 93 per cent or 95,435,000 bushels is reported to be of merchantable quality compared with 95 per cent or 129,083,000 bushels of the last year's crop.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on April 11 amounted to 21,951,000 bushels compared with only 16,334,000 bushels on the same date last year and 7,710,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William and Port Arthur for the eight-month period August, 1929 - March, 1930 amounted to 15,034,000 bushels compared with 36,414,000 bushels for the same eight months of the preceding year. Lake shipments of barley from Fort William and Port Arthur from August, 1929 - March 1930 totaled 4,192,000 bushels, and rail shipments 301,000 bushels. During the corresponding eight months of 1928-29, lake shipments totaled 28,346,000 bushels and rail shipments 1,627,000 bushels. Mill grindings of barley in Canada for the seven months August, 1929 - February, 1930 amounted to 808,000 bushels against 577,000 bushels for the same period of the preceding year.

Farm stocks of spring barley in Germany on March 15 amounted to 26 per cent of the total 1929 crop, or 33,434,000 bushels, while the stocks available for sale were 12 per cent of the total crop, or 15,431,000 bushels. On March 15, 1929, the farm stocks amounted to 33,684,000 bushels and the stocks available for sale totaled 14,985,000 bushels.

The market for feed barley in western Europe was reported firm at the beginning of April and prices had increased somewhat, especially for German and Polish barley, which is being shipped very little during April. If these countries should not increase their exports later on, there will probably be an increase in business in Danubian and Russian barley.

Oats

The 1930 area sown to oats in the 7 countries so far reported, which in 1929 represented nearly 45 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 46,042,000 acres, an increase of 3 per cent over the area sown by the same countries last year. See oats acreage table for 1930, page 597, and production summary for 1929, page 595..

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 24,167,000 bushels, a decrease of 47.1 per cent from the shipments during

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the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports during the week ended April 12, although still small, were larger than any weekly shipment since the beginning of March. There was practically no change in prices, No. 3 white oats at Chicago remaining at 44 cents per bushel, 4 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See oats trade and price tables, page 596 and 597.

The total quantity of oats in Canada on March 31 was estimated at 105,416,000 bushels as compared with 189,222,000 bushels on March 31, 1929, the total for 1930 comprising 17,989,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 86,648,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 779,000 bushels in transit by rail. The 86,648,000 bushels remaining in farmers' hands represented 31 per cent of the total crop, as compared with 35 per cent or 130,416,000 bushels at the end of March last year. Of the total crop, 258,972,000 bushels or 92 per cent is estimated to be of merchantable quality, against 407,039,000 bushels or 90 per cent last year.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on April 11 stood at 12,507,000 bushels against 31,207,000 bushels on the same date last year and 12,018,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1 - March 31 totaled 2,555,000 bushels against 18,237,000 bushels for the same eight-month period of 1928-29. Oat shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur, August 1, 1929 - March 31, 1930 amounted to 4,952,000 bushels by lake and 1,708,000 bushels by rail. During the corresponding eight-month period of 1928-29 lake shipments totaled 9,786,000 bushels and rail shipments 3,839,000 bushels. Mill grindings of oats in Canada for the seven months ended February, 1930, amounted to 6,432,000 bushels as compared with 7,137,000 bushels for the same period of the preceding year. Mill production of oatmeal and rolled oats totaled 78,052,000 pounds against 97,461,000 pounds for the same seven-month period of the preceding year.

Corn

The weather in Argentina was hot and dry during the week ended April 14, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The weekly mean temperature in the corn zone was 68°, or 4° above normal, while no rain was reported. These conditions should be favorable to the harvesting of the corn there, which is beginning to be exported about this time.

The 1929 corn production in 22 countries reported totals 3,484,597,000 bushels, an increase of 1.7 per cent over that of the same countries in 1928. Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest date available amount to 91,722,000 bushels, a decrease of 10.4 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the

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week ended April 12 were larger than for any of the preceding four weeks. See corn production table, page 595, and trade table, page 596.

There was little change in United States corn prices during the week ended April 11. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago remained at 83 cents per bushel and May futures declined one cent to 85 cents, these prices being in both cases 7 cents below the corresponding prices in 1929. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for May and June delivery each advanced 3 cents to 65 and 64 cents, respectively, compared with 86 cents for the same week last year. The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn was about 20 cents compared with a spread of 24 cents the preceding week, and 6 cents the corresponding week last year. See table showing corn prices, page 597.

At the end of March, 14 per cent of the corn for husking in Canada, or 741,000 bushels remained in farmers' hands, compared with 11 per cent or 558,000 bushels of the crop at the same time last year. Of the total crop 78 per cent or 4,065,000 bushels is estimated to be of merchantable quality, against 76 per cent or 3,999,000 bushels last year. Mill grindings of corn in Canada for the seven months ended February 1930 amounted to 1,481,000 bushels compared with 1,289,000 bushels during the same period of the preceding year. Mill production of corn flour and meal totaled 12,561,000 pounds against 13,018,000 pounds during the corresponding months of 1928-29.

The Corn Monopoly, which has recently been introduced into Germany, provides that importers shall not be allowed to offer corn to anyone other than the Corn Import Board, and that the latter shall sell to the trade at prices which will be fixed at a figure that will tend to reduce the consumption of foreign feeding-stuffs in favor of native rye and potatoes. The trade will be called upon to subscribe 65 per cent of the capital of the company, which will work the Monopoly under the direction of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The trade will nominate the directors of the company.

It is expected that the importation of corn into Germany will be reduced to the requirements of poultry feed (10,000,000 bushels) but the regulations may be relaxed if there are special reasons for so doing. The principal object of the Monopoly is to prevent too much feeding of corn to hogs, and it is expected that the Government will deliver corn at a considerably lower price when it is to be used for chicken feed. The fact that German importers attempted to get as much corn into the country as possible before the Monopoly went into effect had a strengthening effect on the market.

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SUGAR

Cuban export agency abolished

The Cooperative Sugar Export Agency of Cuba which has controlled all sales of Cuban sugar since September 1, 1929 was dissolved on April 14, 1930 at a meeting of share holders representing over 94 per cent of the total shares, according to trade reports. At an earlier meeting (see Foreign Crops and Markets March 31, 1930 p. 446) where the question was voted on, the outcome showed a narrow margin in favor of the continuance of the Agency. Owing to considerable dissatisfaction a second meeting was called, at the suggestion of President Machado, with the above result. The method of procedure in liquidating the Selling Agency is now under consideration, in the meantime sales of Cuban sugar can be made freely and shipped subject to planters having deposited 20 per cent of their sugar with the Agency in order to meet the sales already made.

Sugar production in Cuba from the beginning of the present season (January 15) to April 5 is 918,000 short tons below production to the same date in 1929. The season this year, however, opened 2 weeks later than the 1928-29 campaign when grinding operations began on January 1. Comparing production figures up to April 5 of this year with last year's production to March 23, 1929 gives a better comparison. Production during the present year is 3,786,000 short tons as compared with 4,032,000 short tons during the same length of time in 1929, which is a difference of only 246,000 short tons.

Sucrose yield in Cuba continues to improve, the average to March 31 being only .06 per cent below that at the same date last year while at the end of January there was a difference of .31 per cent. The average sucrose yield by months as reported by the Cuba Sugar Club of Havana is given below:

From beginning of season	1929	1930	Difference
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
To Jan 31	11.13	10.82	- .31
" Feb 28	11.76	11.59	- .17
" Mar 31	12.23	12.17	- .06

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TOBACCO

Cigarette consumption in South China increasing

The cigarette business in the city of Canton and the province of Kwantung (South China) generally is showing gradual progress and consumption is gaining each year, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The prices of better grade cigarettes have been raised by the cigarette companies due to the low silver exchange which increases the cost of the imported leaf. Prices of the lower grade cigarettes, constituting the bulk of consumption, have not been altered. The best selling brands retail for ten cents silver per package of 20 cigarettes which is equivalent to three cents United States currency.

Distributors have found that cigarettes made from very light colored tobacco are especially popular in Kwantung province. The same preference exists everywhere in China, but is more pronounced in this province. Another distinctive feature of cigarette consumption in Kwantung is the preference for thin cigarettes, while in other provinces somewhat thicker cigarettes are best sellers. Monthly consumption of cigarettes in Kwantung is estimated at seven thousand cases of fifty thousand cigarettes to a case. Chinese cigarette companies are firmly entrenched in this province, doing about 75 per cent of the business, while in Central and North China the position is reversed and foreign companies dominate the cigarette business.

The neighboring province of Kwangsi (west of Kwantung) has never adopted the consolidated cigarette tax of roughly thirty-two and one half per cent. A tax of ninety-five per cent has been poorly enforced and there have been attempts to establish a provincial monopoly. These measures having failed, it is reported that the consolidated tax will be adopted this month. Kwangsi is not a heavy consuming province but the change should help business, states Mr. Nyhus.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: There was not much change in the prices paid for American apples on the Liverpool auction Wednesday, April 16, according to a cable from Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department of Agriculture's fruit specialist in Europe. All offerings of American apples were in good condition

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except Virginia Winesaps and New York Ben Davis, supplies of which were in fair condition. Virginia Albermarle Pippins were in moderate supply but supplies of all other American apples were light. There was a fairly good demand for all American fruit offered in sound condition. Supplies of American apples at London were light but met with a rather dull demand. This was due mainly to the increasing arrivals of Australian apples. Prices on the whole were about the same as last week. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-306, April 17, 1930.

MEXICAN WEST COAST VEGETABLE EXPORTS: Shipments of Mexican West Coast Vegetables to the American market during the last two weeks of March continued on the same heavy scale as during the first two weeks of the month, with tomatoes constituting 93 per cent of the movement, according to a report from Consul Maurice W. Altaffer at Nogales. During this period shipments of Mexican West Coast tomatoes undoubtedly reached their peak for the current season. On March 26, 1930, a total of 150 carloads of tomatoes passed through Nogales for the American market, a record for a single day.

At the end of March the current season's shipments from the Mexican West Coast to the United States had exceeded the total for any similar period in the history of the trade. Total shipments of all fresh vegetables from the Mexican West Coast through the border port of Nogales, from the beginning of the season late in November to the end of March, now stand at 108,277,000 pounds as compared with 79,392,000 pounds during the corresponding months in 1928-29, and with 65,737,000 pounds during the corresponding period in 1927-28. Thus far this season tomatoes have constituted 67 per cent of the total, green peas 28 per cent and green peppers about 4 per cent. See Foreign Service release F.S./V-91, April 16, 1930.

BERMUDA VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS: Shipments of vegetables from Bermuda to the United States during the last two weeks of March amounted to 517,000 pounds as compared with 668,000 pounds during the corresponding two weeks last season, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Clay Merrell at Hamilton. Shipments of Garnet potatoes were much larger during the last two weeks of March than during the first two weeks of the month. Prices realized for these in New York ranged from $14 to $15 per barrel. Weather conditions have been favorable for this crop this season. Abundant rainfall during the last week of March was very beneficial to the celery crop which is in splendid condition. A largeryield than for the past several years is now expected. See Foreign Service release F.S./V-90, April 16, 1930.

EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS: Total shipments of Egyptian onions to the American market from the beginning of March up to April 9 amounted to 16,813 bags of 112 pounds each, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul H. Earl Russell at Alexandria. Shipments during the corresponding period last season amounted to 77,716 bags. See foreign Service release F.S./O-140, April 16, 1930.

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THE CHINESE PEANUT SITUATION IN MARCH: Exports of peanuts from Tsingtao to all countries during March declined considerably compared with the February volume of trade, but were still considerably greater than a year ago, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey at that port. Total shipments for the month amounted to 25,663,000 pounds of shelled and 4,598,000 pounds of unshelled nuts as compared with 46,578,000 pounds of shelled and 4,935,000 pounds of unshelled nuts in February and with 10,486,000 pounds of shelled and 2,264,000 pounds of unshelled nuts in March last year. Reduced shipments to Europe and a decline in the demand from Chinese markets were the main factors in the lower shipments. The United States and Canada continued to evidence but slight interest in the market.

Exports from Tsingtao to the United States during March amounted to 935,000 pounds of shelled, 645,000 pounds of unshelled and 42,500 pounds of blanched nuts. The total peanut movement from Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin to the United States thus far this season, November 1 to March 31, amounts to approximately 4,870,000 pounds of shelled, 2,459,000 pounds of unshelled and 393,000 pounds of blanched nuts as compared with 19,568,000 pounds of shelled and 5,871,000 pounds of unshelled nuts during the corresponding five months last season.

The European market continued as the most important foreign buyer in the Tsingtao market during the month, although the actual exports to that area amounted to only 16,664,000 pounds of shelled and 3,040,000 pounds of unshelled nuts as compared with 23,798,000 pounds of shelled and 2,464,000 pounds of unshelled nuts during February. Germany alone took 50 per cent of the March shipments to Europe and the Netherlands about 35 per cent. It should be mentioned, however, that more than 11,500,000 pounds of peanuts were in the process of being loaded on vessels for European destinations at the end of March for departure soon after April 1. Shipments from Tsingtao to Chinese ports during March were almost 12,000,000 below the 17,332,000 pounds of shelled nuts shipped to those markets, during February. This decline was the result of the offerings of some 15,000 tons of peanuts in those markets by Dairen shippers at relatively low prices. This stock had been contracted for by European buyers but was not shipped because of excessive moisture.

The Tsingtao sales to Chinese ports during April are expected to be somewhat retarded because of the heavy offerings of Dairen nuts in those markets during March. European interest, however, is expected to continue at an active rate and it is believed that shipments to that market during April will exceed 11,200 short tons. There is only slight buying by Japan at the present time. Forward commitments at Tsingtao for the United States and Canada are estimated at only about 500 short tons and new business is practically at a standstill. Tientsin reports no business with the United States and no prospect of any in the near future, but reports a little better demand from Europe. See Foreign Service release F.S./PM-32, April 19, 1930.

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CAUSES OF FAMINE IN NORTHWEST CHINA a/

Short crops as the result of drought in 1928 and 1929 are the fundamental factors in the current famine situation of Northwest China. Military operations and brigandage also have played an important part in reducing the already scarce food supply. Whether the situation will be relieved or intensified depends largely upon the harvest of this spring and summer, and the extent of brigandage and military maneuvers, according to American Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Relief from outside the affected area appears to be practically impossible owing to the primitive and costly methods of transport employed in this part of China. The area designated as Northwest China includes western Honan, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu Provinces. The latitude of this area is approximately the same as from Washington, D. C. to Savannah, Georgia. It is bordered on the south by the Tsinling range of mountains, on the east by the Great Plain, on the north by Suiyuan District, and on the northwest by the arid or semi-arid Ordos Desert and inner Mongolia. This area is triangular in shape, extending for about 600 miles on the south and about 450 miles on the east, embracing a population of about 25,000,000 people.

Reports indicate that the present famine is more severe than that of 1921. It began in Shensi in the autumn of 1928 and even earlier in Kansu, where brigandage is generally acknowledged as a secondary cause of famine. In southern Shansi it appears that yields were not as severely affected as in Shensi and Kansu. Shansi is known as the "model province" of China from the viewpoint of a somewhat better local government, which served to reduce the bad effects of short crops except in the more arid northern areas. According to a famine relief worker at Sian, the capital of Shensi, there was an excellent wheat crop on the Plain of Shensi in 1927, but much of it was appropriated for military purposes. The wheat crop in the spring of 1928 was about half a normal crop due to lack of spring rains, and the autumn crops also were very poor. At that time there was so little rain that the planting of wheat in September 1928 was largely confined to irrigated districts which represented only 5 per cent of the Plain. The wheat crop in the spring of 1929, therefore, was practically nil. Spring rains in 1929 were late and spring crops generally poor. Weather conditions during the summer, however, were more favorable and late plantings of millet, corn, and beans helped to relieve famine conditions somewhat last fall.

A number of people in northwest China suffer from poverty and insufficient food a great deal of the time. Widespread famine conditions, however, associated with comparatively recent dates and for which information is available, occurred in 1878, 1889, 1900, 1921, and during the past 2 years. The most serious, apparently, was the famine of 1876-1878. Deaths from famine at that time were placed as high as 9 to 13 millions. It appears that present losses are considerably smaller than in the earlier period.

a/ This is a summary, together with certain supplementary material, of a detailed report submitted by Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus on "Weather, Agriculture and Famine in Northwest China". The complete report will be published later.

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN NORTHWEST CHINA, CONT'D

Causes of famine and prospects for relief

In any country or region where agriculture must be carried on under the seasonal and fickle rainfall which occurs in Northwest China, the return or outcome of a season's operations must be uncertain and often a failure. Famines of varying magnitude have marked the history of China, which country has been populated up to and even beyond its ability to produce even a most elementary food supply. Extreme poverty enables only scant reserves to be carried over from ample to lean years, and lack of transportation facilities prevent an affected region from being supplied from remote districts. Famine conditions have not always been confined to the Northwest Province, as deaths, sufferings and extremely low standards of living due to poverty and over-population are pressing matters throughout China proper and seems at times like insurmountable problems. However, the provinces other than those of the northwest are better able to provide for their even larger population in many cases because of their more dependable climate, better transportation, and perhaps greater and better local organization and stability of government.

The factors which in the past have contributed to famine conditions in northwest China are principally the droughts which occur rather frequently because of scant margin of rainfall over what is normally necessary for crop production, the high ratio of population to the average productivity of the land which permits little or no surplus for famine years, and the almost complete isolation of parts of this region because of the very poor transportation facilities, which make it almost impossible to secure outside aid within a reasonable period of time. In addition to these factors (except perhaps for some improvement in transportation) the present famine situation has been accentuated by frequent brigandage and military maneuvers in the almost incessant warfare between various military factions.

Under existing economic and political conditions, the possibilities of administering significant immediate relief are very small. In order to promote any organized effort for famine relief in this part of China, it is of paramount importance that stability be established in the local governments and that insurance be given for the preservation and protection of property. When this is done, the existing transportation facilities can be employed with the particular objective of relieving famine conditions and additional transportation facilities should be established in order that more immediate relief would be possible in times of acute famine conditions. Irrigation projects, according to Mr. Nyhus, offer the most substantial permanent relief. Surveys and opinions of engineers indicate that fully one-third, if not more of the Wei Plain in Shensi could be served by an irrigation project which would divert water from the King River, a tributary of the Wei, on the Plain. Estimates of the cost vary from $500,000 to a million dollars in United States currency and indicate that the project is not expensive. Surveys of other plains, although less extensive, might indicate helpful and profitable possibilities. Some of the results of western science and practices might be advantageously applied to dry-land farming in this

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN NORTHWEST CHINA, CONT'D

region. Irrigation, then, seems to be a most urgent need and offers the most practical means of eliminating, with a degree of permanency, the greatest hazard to the food supply of this marginal region of China.

Agricultural production

The Agriculture of this interior region of China is essentially primitive in comparison with American methods but it can hardly be called unscientific for the cropping systems which have been inherited from centuries of experience are, in a great many instances, particularly adapted to the topography and soil as well as existing economic and social conditions. The Chinese farmer of today very often can give no good reason just why he uses certain practices and seems unfamiliar with the experiments of past centuries which have slowly resulted in practices of today. They seem generally to accept the cropping system as a matter of fact without raising the possibility of comparative advantage of the inclusion of other crops.

"In attempting to seek an explanation from a group of farmers in a strictly kaoliang (grain-sorghum) and millet region as to why kaoliang was grown there and not corn, since over a divide about 50 miles away on loess terraced land, corn and millet was the exclusive combination, it was apparent that few of the farmers had been as far east on the railroad as the locality referred to and the reply was "Here the people are accustomed to kaoliang as a food and at the other place they must like corn better." This answer is typical of those a foreigner receives in explanation of many conditions. There was ample evidence nearby that corn had suffered much more than kaoliang from drought in May and June and that kaoliang was undamaged by standing water on low flat fields where corn had been drowned out. Regardless of a lack of knowledge of the comparative adaptability of various crops and scientific explanations, generations after generations have inherited have [illegible] a tested cropping system and passed it on with slight changes. The conviction cannot be escaped that over the centuries the Chinese farmers in different districts have evolved a cropping system peculiarly fitted to their local conditions. Scientific tests would probably in most respects confirm the tradition.

The topographical features of northwest China give rise to a considerable variation in the type of crops grown in various parts of the several provinces. In Shansi, for example, winter crops are rare in the northern two-thirds of the province lying west of the mountains, and farther north only spring crops are grown. In the northern part of Shansi millet constitutes about 60 per cent of the crops, kaoliang 15 per cent and oats, beans, peas, potatoes and spring wheat the other 25 per cent. It is not uncommon for the rivers on the Taiyuan Plain to overflow their banks in August and September. Koaliang seems to withstand considerable flood water whereas corn is very frequently ruined by standing water under the same circumstances. The farther south one goes in Shansi, the more kaoliang is replaced by wheat, corn and, to an increasing extent in recent years, by cotton. Winter wheat constitutes as much as 70 per cent of the cultivated land in parts of southern

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN NORTHWEST CHINA, CONT'D

Shansi. The extent to which millet, beans, corn and other crops are grown as second crops after winter wheat harvest depends entirely on the sufficiency of moisture at or immediately after winter wheat harvest as it is necessary for these second crops to germinate rapidly in order to mature before the time for wheat seeding in the fall. Accordingly, 30 to 70 per cent of the crop land, depending upon rainfall conditions, remains fallow in the summer. Again in September an ample supply of moisture is essential to insure the success of the next wheat crop. In the southern part of this region, according to Mr. Myhus, there were valley flats in the autumn of 1928 with as much as one-third cotton but in 1929, due to the spring drought, fields of cotton were rare. Proceeding eastward toward the Great Plain where rainfall is more adequate, fallow land becomes increasingly scarce even in a dry season.

The cropping system in southern Shensi is much the same as in southern Shansi. However, the winter wheat crop is more uncertain in Shensi because of the greater variability in summer rainfall. During years of drought, the term, "the granary of Shensi" seems to be a misnomer and it is during such times that famine conditions become acute in this section. Central Shensi and western Honan, as indicated by the fairly complete rainfall records at Shanchow, experience extremes of rainfall during summer months and reserve moisture for the winter wheat crop of this region and rains at time of sowing are more or less uncertain. Two or three inches of rain in April or May, however, are fairly reliable at Shanchow and are very helpful to the maturing wheat crop. The Wei Plain in Shensi is one of the largest farming districts in that province, and Sian on the Plain is the most northwesterly station for which rainfall records are available. These rainfall records at Sian indicate clearly the fickleness of the rainfall in this part of Shensi and the small margin of safety for the winter wheat crop inherent in the September and spring rains. The Plain of the Wei River in Shensi Province is 40 miles at its widest point and about 150 miles long and is termed "the granary of Shensi" and probably carries more than half of the population of the province.

Kansu Province, lying in the northwestern part of Northwest China is very mountainous. It is one of the largest and has the smallest population of the provinces in China proper. The Valley of the Wei River and its tributaries form the agricultural districts in central and eastern Kansu and although the altitudes here are very much higher than on the Shensi Plain, the reports from the southern and eastern side of Kansu indicate that winter wheat continues to be the main crop and constitutes from 50 to 60 per cent of the farm acreage. Summer fallowing is general and millet occupies an important place as a second crop while cotton disappears from the cropping system and is replaced by oats, peas and barley. Going northwestward to the higher altitudes of Kansu toward the sources of the Yellow River the cropping system shifts almost entirely to spring and summer crops and somewhat farther west the change is complete.

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN NORTHWEST CHINA, CONT'D

Spring wheat, peas and oats as a rule absorb 40 to 70 per cent of the planted acreage in this isolated country. Millet of various kinds is of almost equal importance, constituting as much as 50 per cent in some districts. Rape seed, buckwheat, beans and other minor crops are also grown to a lesser extent. On some irrigated lands in three counties near Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, two crops are harvested each year, with tobacco, for which Kansu is noted, planted on one-third of the watered land. In the extreme west at Sining, which has an altitude of 7,500 feet, no millet is reported but barley is grown instead. Explorers and missionaries report that farther west in Tibet the cereal diet of people consists chiefly of barley.

Soil conditions

A deposit of varying depth of loess, or wind-blown soil, is characteristic in general of all three northwestern provinces, including western Honan. Thus, storms and soil-carrying winds from the desert country to the northwest have, during thousands of years, covered the sides of mountains, filled in valleys and build up entirely new hills of this yellow, fine silt soil. Because of its characteristic quality of vertical cleavage, an entire region of natural terraces and the most varying and irregular land levels has been created. The wider valleys are layer after layer of plateaus descending by greater or less vertical terraces to the streams in the center of the valleys. Rivers have cut deep gorges through the loess and, excepting the plains, the land forms are vertical walls of yellow soil of greater or less height with irregular sized plots or beds broken by sheer rises to new levels. The land forms are unending in their variety, but everywhere is the sight of dry, yellow walls of loess earth which intensifies the impression of barreness when one drives through the region in August and September and finds, in many regions, even half or more of the farming land left fallow for winter wheat. Distant mountains offer no change in color for they, too, are practically barren and loom up as great cloudy masses of yellow, parched areas. The plains are of similar soil origin as the loess hills, themselves redeposited loess washed down by the continually eroding rivers and streams. Apart from their content of humus which, judged by their light colors, must be very low, the natural fertility of the loess is probably high. Over almost the entire southern part of Shansi and western Honan, stands of millet and beans were very thin last September, but at irrigated spots in the Fenn Valley and on innumerable small plots on the Plain in southern Shansi where hand wells were in use, the crops of millet and corn were so excellent as to indicate ample fertility.

The Province of Shansi in the eastern part of this Northwest region is made up of mountain, a few plains and valleys, and loess hills. Most of this province occupies a position midway climatically between the fairly adequate quantities of rainfall on the Great Plain to the east and the arid conditions to the northwest. The northwestern half of Shansi merges into the Gobi Desert, and is extremely cold and the rainfall is subject to wide varia-

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN NORTHWEST CHINA, CONT'D

tions and in times of drought results in crop failures. The central and southern part of Shansi enjoys somewhat more rainfall, and summer rains are more certain.

Climate

The Asiatic Monsoon, according to Mr. Nyhus, is the outstanding weather factor common to all China, but mountains, hardly more than hills in east China have so modified the amount and time of rainfall brought by the Monsoon that the Tsinling range of mountains and hills, stretching east and west across China just to the north of the Yangtze River, separates a land to the south of one and two crops of paddy rice from a land to the north of winter wheat, millet, kaoliang, beans and corn. The same range has likewise modified the influence of the Monsoon upon the winter temperatures of the two regions providing protection to the Yangtze Valley from the cold winds sweeping down from the Tibetan plateaus and to which the entire north is exposed. China is again divided by a series of north and south ranges causing progressively less rainfall as the Monsoon winds move west and northwest. There is a fundamental problem of river and flood control on the Great Plain to the east at times of torrential rains in July and August. The basic trouble in the provinces of Shensi and Kansu, however, hemmed in as they are by mountains, is lack of a well distributed and sufficient rainfall to insure a wheat crop under various systems of dry land farming. As distinguished, therefore, from agriculture in the Yangtze Valley where rainfall conditions are quite satisfactory, agriculture or cropping systems in the entire northern third of China is an adaptation to greater or less degrees of drought over a considerable part of the year, and as rainfall becomes less and less toward the west, the difficulties of insufficient rainfall become more and more severe.

The Monsoon is a characteristic wind which periodically reverses its direction, thereby shifting from a dry wind when blowing toward the ocean to a moisture-laden wind when blowing inland from the ocean. During the winter months, October to April, the Monsoon of central Asia blows from the dry, cold regions of Siberia and Mongolia toward a region of low pressure in the Pacific Ocean. These winds bring severe cold and little or more moisture to Northwest China during the winter and in the early spring give rise to heavy dust storms. With the heating of the earth's surface as this part of the North Temperate Zone is brought close to the sun during the summer, the region of low pressure shifts in May and June to Central Asia and the Monsoons change their direction, blowing inland from the warm moist Pacific and bringing heavy rains to South China in May and June and to North China in July and August. The change to cold winds from the Siberian Northwest occurs again in September and October and brings the growing season in entire North China to a quick close in mid or late September.

Mr. W. G. Kendraw, a writer on the climate of the continents, states that "Monsoon winds are well known in other parts of the world but the Monsoons of East Asia are unmatched in the magnitude of regularity and the simplicity of the air currents." However, from the standpoint of agriculture, the varia-

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN NORTHWEST CHINA, CONT'D

tions in rainfall are considerable from year to year, resulting in not infrequent droughts and sometimes in floods with disastrous effects on agricultural crops. The variations in temperature from season to season are also very marked but are of less importance to agriculture except as the temperature determines the length of the growing season a/

The irregularity in rainfall both as to amount and time of occurrence is without doubt the greatest factor in determining the agricultural production and the well being of the millions of people in this vast interior region of northwest China. The weather is the big uncontrollable factor which determines the destinies of these masses. It is little wonder that a superstitious people who have closely observed and deified all the elements should, out of fear, attempt to appease the demons who break dykes and cause droughts. The people, as a result, resort to innumerable superstitious practices in an effort to break droughts or flood conditions. In most of northwest China the aggregate rainfall from October to March, inclusive, averages less than two inches. Rains and snows during the winter when the Monsoons blow toward the ocean are extremely scant. It is apparent then that the soil has very little reserve moisture and that spring rains are very necessary in order to promote germination and growth of crops and to enable the crops to mature before the Monsoons change their course, ushering in the cold, dry season abruptly in the fall.

The rainfall during the growing season is normally just about sufficient and any decrease or any marked variation in the time these rains occur, brings about an unfavorable situation and results in varying degrees of crop failures which are beyond the control of the individual or society. With the heavy rains in July and August, floods often occur along the Yellow River and other smaller streams and at times the growing fields over large areas are swept away sometimes only a short time before harvest. However, flood conditions are generally much less extensive than in the case of drought.

Transportation b/

After weather conditions, lack of transportation facilities is perhaps the second most important factor contributing to famine or, at least, in preventing the relief of existing famine conditions. Some railways extend into western Honan and parts of Shansi but the prevalence of military maneuvers

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a/ Credit for temperature and rainfall data is due to the Observatory at Shanghai which is a part of the French Catholic Mission in China, various Catholic Missions in the interior, and the cooperative organizations such as the Yangtze River Commission and the Commission for Improvement of the River System of Chihli (Hopei).

b/ Taken in part from "China, a Commercian and Industrial Handbook" by Julean Arnold.

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN NORTHWEST CHINA, CONT'D

and confiscations, as well as disruptions of railroads in recent years has made the few existing railroads of doubtful value in the transportation of food for the natives. Railroads are unknown in Shensi and Kansu, the capitals of which are 130 and 400 miles respectively from the termini of railway lines which, according to Mr. Nyhus, have been impaired almost to uselessness by the military regime.

The Yellow River passes between Shansi on the north and the northwest boundary of Honan Province and from there extends northward forming the boundary between Shansi and Shensi. Very few cities are found on the Yellow River in Shansi or Shensi and it apparently is not used to any great extent for navigation beyond southern Shansi. The Fenn River in Shansi is navigable for flat bottom boats for 40 miles during a short season of the year; the Han River in Shensi is navigable as far up as Hanchung: and some of the tributaries of the Yellow River in Kansu are navigable for small boats for short distances during the summer season and are used to some extent by ice rafts in winter. This, in general, constitutes waterway transportation facilities in northwest China. The western provinces of Shensi and Kansu are particularly poor in waterway transportation.

Cart roads traverse the fertile plains of Shansi. These roads have often been worn so far below the surface of the surrounding country that they form veritable canyons. In recent years, perhaps a thousand miles or more of graded dirt roads have been constructed. In Shensi there is an old road crossing over the Wei basin over which traffic by carts and pack animals is very heavy. A road also passes through this basin from Peking (Paipeng) to Chengtu in Szechwan Province, following along the Han River valley but crossing over mountain passes as much as 8,000 feet high. Coolies and pack animals pass almost in a steady stream over this highway. In Kansu the roads are generally few and poor and are principally adapted to cart traffic.

Brigandage and military situation

In addition to the changeable weather conditions and crop production and the poor transportation facilities which have accounted for famines in northwest China from time immemorial, the condition at present is intensified by brigandage and incessant war fare between local military factions. Farmers in this part of China must face, in addition to treacherous weather conditions, the possibility of having their crops taken by wandering bands of robbers or confiscated by military authorities. It is not possible to determine the exact conditions existing in this section, according to Mr. Nyhus, but it would seem that government stability and the preservation and protection of property are the first steps which should be taken in any attempt to relieve famine conditions inthis region.

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WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	b/ 32,702	43,373	47,317	42,820	43,690	102.0
Canada	b/ 1,019	979	1,033	885	809	91.4
Europe (8)	53,333	48,546	49,206	48,748	48,484	99.5
North Africa (3)	6,531	7,017	7,987	7,857	7,971	101.5
Asia (2)	30,124	32,408	32,356	32,058	30,928	96.5
Total, 15 countries	123,709	132,323	137,899	132,368	131,882	99.6
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,817	4,032	3,456	3,466	100.3
Canada	117	568	599	687	818	119.1
Europe (8)	22,264	19,243	21,386	21,852	21,868	100.1
Total, 10 countries	24,617	23,628	26,017	25,995	26,152	100.6

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Four-year average.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	831,040	878,374	914,876	806,508	88.2
Canada	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	299,520	52.9
Total North America (4)	898,908	1,248,769	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,117,513	74.9
Europe (29)	1,348,170	1,210,155	1,274,947	1,407,395	1,405,852	99.9
Africa (4)	92,047	89,976	105,555	104,469	117,255	112.2
Asia (4)	387,827	379,020	389,635	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (41)	2,726,952	2,927,920	3,140,286	3,341,425	3,013,374	90.2
Southern Hemisphere (4)	250,515	407,047	372,864	482,676	282,246	58.5
Total above count. (45)	2,977,467	3,334,967	3,513,150	3,824,101	3,295,620	86.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,661,000	3,950,000	3,420,000	86.6
RYE						
United States	36,093	40,795	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,618	13,161	90.0
Europe (25)	975,724	751,804	812,625	900,136	900,628	100.1
Argentina	640	3,268	6,614	7,666	4,367	57.0
Total above count. (28)	1,014,551	803,046	892,354	965,786	958,785	99.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	821,000	903,000	975,000	969,000	99.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	194,812	184,905	235,382	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2)	230,087	284,892	332,820	493,378	409,418	82.9
Europe (29)	701,321	674,164	659,394	742,609	809,185	109.0
North Africa (4)	103,667	71,679	84,883	111,375	103,437	92.9
Asia (3)	133,027	135,035	133,119	129,339	142,014	109.8
Total N. Hemis. (38)	1,168,102	1,165,880	1,240,216	1,477,201	1,464,094	99.1
Southern Hemisphere (4)	7,011	20,812	16,382	18,879	18,156	96.2
Total above count. (42)	1,175,113	1,186,692	1,256,598	1,496,080	1,482,250	99.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,659,000	99.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,478,000	1,717,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,102,594	1,439,407	1,253,654	86.1
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,581,492	80.4
Europe (28)	1,923,792	1,844,745	1,782,157	1,880,961	2,039,641	108.4
North Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,411	13,506	21,130	114.2
Syria and Lebanon	175	1,481	1,215	530	718	135.5
Total N. Hemis (34)	3,441,695	3,483,084	3,389,090	3,791,557	3,582,981	94.5
Southern Hemisphere (4)	83,170	80,014	66,314	80,084	83,392	104.1
Total above count. (38)	3,524,865	3,563,098	3,455,404	3,871,641	3,666,373	94.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,472,000	3,516,000	3,399,000	3,820,000	3,611,000	94.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,579,000	3,621,000	3,490,000	3,928,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,760,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
North America (4)	2,869,268	2,794,353	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,693,206	92.4
Europe (11)	566,788	633,505	467,563	366,684	624,571	170.3
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	654,000	485,000	380,000	640,000	168.4
Africa (4)	5,526	10,566	9,081	11,519	12,004	104.1
Asia (2)	(39,900)	110,324	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N. Hemis. (21)	3,481,482	3,554,008	3,433,072	3,361,081	3,394,015	101.0
Union of S. Africa	33,517	65,203	68,323	66,271	90,532	136.7
Total above count. (22)	3,514,999	3,619,211	3,501,595	3,427,352	3,484,597	101.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,626,000	3,661,000	101.0
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,346,000	4,219,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	Apr. 12	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	36,580	56,996	33	225	32	Apr. 12	51,972	19,917
Canada	25,128	38,663				Feb. 28	29,639	6,173
Argentina	11,598	8,591	b/ 33			Mar. 29	b/ 4,092	b/ 4,658
Danubian count. b/	27,242	19,408	300			Mar. 29	18,200	58,092
Total	100,548	123,663					103,903	88,840
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	9,621	16,302	8	5	43	Apr. 12	14,304	7,159
Canada	7,424	19,532				Feb. 28	14,232	3,807
Argentina	28,751	25,690	0			Mar. 29	b/17,072	b/12,119
Danubian count. b/	878	43	0			Mar. 29	49	1,082
Total	46,674	61,573					45,657	24,167

	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	Apr. 12	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	20,556	41,636	103	117	196	Apr. 12	34,494	4,668
Danubian count. b/	15,266	531	960			Mar. 29	111	16,783
Argentina	268,685	203,071	b/1,144	b/1,854	b/1,850	Apr. 12	62,386	b/65,087
Union of South Africa	23,809	16,602	c/ 129			Mar. 29	c/5,443	c/ 5,374
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov.-Feb.	Nov.-Feb.
United States	1,436	349					113	190
Total exports less U. S. imports	326,830	261,491					102,321	91,722

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			May	May	Feb.	Jan.	May	May				
Jan. 17 ...	94	87	100	95	100	67	88	66	50	45	69	57
24 ...	97	86	102	93	103	65	90	65	52	45	69	57
						Feb.						
31....	97	83	101	91	101	64	89	65	52	44	70	57
Feb. 7	95	83	99	91	100	63	88	63	52	44	71	57
					May		June					
14 ...	94	84	99	92	99	63	88	63	51	45	71	58
21 ...	94	81	99	89	98	62	88	62	49	43	69	56
						May		June				
28 ...	94	80	100	87	98	63	89	61	49	42	69	56
Mar. 7	96	79	99	86	99	61	88	61	48	43	68	58
14 ...	96	74	100	81	98	58	88	58	49	41	69	54
21 ...	94	80	97	84	96	57	86	57	48	43	66	54
28 ...	91	81	94	84	96	61	88	60	47	43	65	56
Apr. 4	90	83	92	86	95	62	85	61	47	44	66	58
11....	90	85	93	85	96	65	86	64	48	44	65	57

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales: future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States.....	7,820	9,476	12,598	13,212	b/ 13,457	101.7
Europe (5)	4,581	5,655	5,868	6,707	5,850	102.2
Africa (3)	7,823	6,365	7,770	7,654	7,490	97.9
Syria and Lebanon.....	(450)	655	892	730	734	101.9
Total N. Hemis. (10) .	20,374	22,451	27,123	27,323	27,531	100.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China.	64,200	62,700	68,800	71,500		
OATS						
UnitedStates.....	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,817	b/ 41,272	102.5
Europe (2).....	3,230	3,954	3,815	3,657	3,959	108.0
Africa (3).....	607	672	770	809	843	104.2
Lebanon and Alaouite....	(18)	63	23	22	10	64.7
Total N. Hemis. (7)..	41,212	46,640	46,356	44,721	46,042	103.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	97,700	100,900	100,900	99,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Intentions to plant.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-April 12, 1928-29 and 1929-30
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-April 12, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-April 12		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	Mar.22	Mar.29	Apr.5	Apr.12
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	83,858	76,248	913	357	842	329
Wheat flour b/	48,377	47,188	1,175	1,006	696	479
Rye	8,669	2,527	21	8	12	33
Corn	37,459	7,029	140	103	117	196
Oats	9,896	4,384	16	8	5	43
Barley a/	52,218	19,542	62	33	225	32
	Jan.1-April 12					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	32,500	26,524	1,233	871	1,209	1,095
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	43,959	47,550	2,882	3,606	4,004	2,469
Lard	254,706	215,945	14,321	16,237	11,968	8,585
Pickled pork	12,733	6,674	333	278	167	188

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 190,000 bush., flour 8,000 bbls., San Francisco barley 32,000 bush., rice 260,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July to and including April 12	
	1927-28	1928-29 a/	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	Apr. 12	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America b/	452,423	499,942	5,870	5,536	4,886	413,467	231,542
Canada, 4 mark. c/	333,335	458,649	1,604	1,506	1,170	331,052	141,105
United States	206,259	163,687	1,363	1,538	308	114,826	116,616
Argentina	178,135	216,722	2,381	3,104	4,085	157,012	142,318
Australia	72,962	107,937	1,696	2,016	864	87,706	49,560
Russia	5,408	8	224	512	1,048	8	4,104
Danube & Bul. d/	32,647	33,842	376	88	120	2,288	17,344
British India	15,068	e-21,729	0	0	0	e-16,592	e- 1,119
Total f/	757,443	836,722	10,547	11,306	11,003	643,889	443,749

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports. f/ Total of trade figures, including North America as reported by Bradstreet's.

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	April 18, 1929	April 10, 1930	April 17, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	45.50	38.50	39.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	32.58	27.11	27.11
Berlin, la quality	33.49	28.31	28.11
London: a/			
Danish	35.41	29.76	30.30
Dutch, unsalted	35.63	29.76	29.76
New Zealand	35.63	26.50	27.05
New Zealand, unsalted	36.28	29.55	29.55
Australian	34.33	25.64	26.40
Australian, unsalted	34.98	26.07	26.50
Argentine, unsalted	35.37	25.20	25.85

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Apr. 17, 1929	Apr. 9, 1930	Apr. 16, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	70,847	72,830	84,327
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	15.99	14.15	14.64
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.28	12.10	11.94
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,721	11,536	10,201
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/.	$ per 100 lbs.	13.47	11.84	11.84
American short cut green hams	"	25.09	22.16	22.68
American green bellies	"	20.75	17.81	17.81
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	b/	24.55	24.12
Canadian green sides	"	b/	23.46	22.59

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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